ESTABLISHED 1855

YORK, S. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1918.

TRAVELS OF A SOLDIER

Splendid Letter That Visualizes the Sights By the Way

SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN FRANCE

From Sunny South Over the Sea by Way of Greenland's Icy Mountains, to Ireland, Scotland and England, and Then Along the Battle Lines Amid the Thunders of Cannon, Rattle of Machine Guns, and Whir of Airplanes-Delightful Hospitality of the French.

This letter from Louis P. Good. York county boy, to his sister, Mrs. J. A. Carroll of Filbert, makes most de lightful reading for everybody:

Somewhere In France October 3, 1918.

My dear Sister I have just received your letter along with seven others, and you bet they all looked good to me.

I guess you have heard about mos of my travel and experiences, but each day adds so many more to my already long list that it would be impossible to tell it all to one person at one time, from the Palmetto to Jersey City pier; rode the Hudson waves; lived on Long Island, saw New York; bade the Statue of Liberty farewell August 8, 1918, and for twelve days I zig-zagged the deep blue sea. During those days, I passed from the excessive heat of the Sunny South into a place where I could see icebergs. I also passed so close to the land of ice and green that

what I saw on my right, going eastist and Mrs, Chapman first formed The New Testament League.

Arriving at camp about night, I was due extra duty which I didn't since. and hiked for twelve miles under 100. amphitheatre. pound packs. At the end of this hike, the boisterous channel.

were getting tired of "Rest Camps," think I am lucky. Ha! We then caught a train toward central France but shifted tracks at a certain here that I can hardly contain my-

built in 1571. This is where my company got a con voy of forty Ford cars and for four days traveled through France. I passed through some of the most beautiful country I ever expect to see. The land was level and green and it seems as if it was all laid out for a garden or a yard. They always have the most beautiful flowers in their yards. I passed out of the level land into the beautiful mountains. They were steep, rugged, and green. We winded our way over these and arrived at our first American camp since arriving in France. We stayed at this good place for only two days. Starting then, with almost a hundred cars from Cadillacs to Fords, for the front. We drove for out lights. I passed through the little purpose of fostering industries to envillage in which is the church that able participation in the war. Joan of Arc had the vision of the Angel handing her the sword with which to free France. I saw Hun planes that had been brought down. We passed or fare in the south. traveled parallel with the line for sevsoon found out from an air raid. I impression of friendship with the saw the search lights from all sides flash over the sky. I heard the roar of

nothing to do only to remain quiet. Fritz didn't hurt any of us. As I said, at night we had to drive without lights, and I could tell you ex- protests of the Allies. periences that would tickle you to death, but I haven't space. We neared subjects. our destination about 1 o'clock a. m., and were again in a raid-no lightsand the traffic was so thick there that it would make Broadway look like a funeral procession. Cars were lined largest storage warehouse in the world up along the road both going and com- at Boston, Mass. The main building ing from the front. Artillery columns will be 120x482 feet and nine stories were going to the front. All of this high, with a supplementary building of taking place in one little road. We almost equal storage capacity. Two parked in a woods with five brigades sections recently completed, provide of artillery. The enemy kept aero- storage room for 143,000,000 pounds planes constantly on the job. Shells of wool, nearly half the annual prowould fall and burst. I have heard duction of the United States. plenty of them sing "Home, sweet home," over my head and burst a little further away into thousands of 800,000,000 rubles (\$400,000,000) tak pieces. I slept so near a dugout that I en from Petrograd by the Bolsheviki. could easily get in. We had our gas- has been saved at Kazan by the Omsk

bout riding in them. That night we bassed a very famous Red Cross hos For four days and nights we pital. raveled on the train and finally we eached our regiment base. We are now in a very small village, quartered in good French houses, have plenty to at, plenty of clothes and everything is very satisfactory. Here for the first time, I got my mail and believe me I have gotten lots of it. This little vil-

age is noted for having the most wonderful bells of the world and they do ake music when they ring-I have had some real experience with the French people here. They

show the most hospitality of any people I know. I had one of the most easant experience I have had the other day with the mayor of the town tecker, from Chicago, and I were out eading the official bulletin board and ame in contact with the "Justice de 'aix"-by asking where we could buy ome cigars like he was smoking. He said "finis" which means "all gone." I ean't speak French very well, but can most anything I want, so I wrote him a few lines and he had u to follow him. He carried us to his tome. There, we were introduced to eal French customs and to their hospitality. He served us with beer, wine, etc., not to excess, however, and before leaving he made us promise to return at "cinque heures-pour soupe" five o'clock for supper. This invitation we traveled at least 19,000 miles since gladly accepted. At five o'clock, sharp, July 23, 1 saw all the interesting things we reported. They welcomed us there, First we had some of the most wonderful soup I have ever tasted, then it's doctrin that the end justified which was so tender that it yould almost fall to pieces, then eggs, French-fried potatoes, and last the salad. All was in the course of preparation while you were eating the other and served in order red-hot from the stove. They cook everything in butter and season (?) it highly, so you see to it that we are just as earncan imagine that the French are extra funny man, on whom so many jokes good cooks. We were served beautiful are told, and from that you can guess red wine. (They serve wine here as ward. I landed well enough too, in a taken, he would drink to us. At the certain English harbor. You can bet I last go round, we were served with a spilled no Years as I walked down small glass of rum, which cost about that gang-plank, I walked through the \$20 per gallon. He said it was good streets of that city at an early hour for the grippe and we accepted his and saw some of the greatest buildings prescription without much hesitation. in the world and a place where the They were very much amused at my world's greatest business deals are being able to write French and not betransacted. We hastily caught a train ing able to speak it and complimented that carried us swiftly across the whole my grammar. The lady of the house of England. I saw how they plotted carefully folded the paper on which their ground and fixed their yards and we had had our conversation, and was homes. I passed through and stopped going to keep it for a souvenir. Beat the city in England where Evangel- fore leaving, they invited us to supper the next evening, but we declined for

promised to go after supper, but on acroamed around the place without per- count of duty at the office we were mission and missed roll call for which unable to go and I haven't seen them ran upon Basil Goode. We stayed together during my stay there, A few chine). It was real fine. It was very days later, we left this "rest" camp beautiful forming almost a perfect cave whose roof formed a dome; the Blease," I desire to state that it is well we caught another boat and crossed sides were formed in the shape of a known that in 1914, 1916 and 1918. gallery. The bottom could be reached some of the best blind tigers of this the German government. Subject to Along this trip, I saw many beauti- only by a long, steep incline of several state not only supported my opponmountains, on hundred feet. The bottom was coverthe sides of which were built old and ed with ice which was formed by wa-

the sides of which were built old and ter trickling through the roof of the of South Carolina. This was not constately eastles that you used to read about in history. As we left shore cave that long distance. I went all the about m nistory. As we test shore about sundown, everything appeared very pretty and by the time it became back with me that was taken out of whiskey wholesale in South Carolina dark we were well out on the water, so the ice at the bottom-some climb to were called upon to and did contriwe went to our respective places. The get out. Yes, where I used to walk bute funds in order to encompass my next morning found us in a French two miles and grumbled, I now walk defeat. Proof of this I have betwenty and glad it's not thirty; where youd the shadow of a doubt, and you is open to various interpretations, some Another hike of five miles and a rest I used to carry two pounds and think camp for three days. You can bet we it awful, I now carry a hundred and on your side contributed money to buy Everything is looking so good over first admission of that kind I have had.

town and went north to one of France's self. You know it will be good to get most noted scaport towns, having a back to the states after all the fun. population of 150,000. There, one of Write me as often as you can and tell America's bases is situated and there is the children to write me some time where a person can get a glimpse of and not to worry bout Uncle Louis, what Uncle Sam is doing. I saw this that he is all right. I will close for this big city from A to Z, as we stayed time. I don't have time to write often, there ten days. It is noted for its beau- so don't wait. Fannie and Carrie are tiful sunsets and a rich man's summer getting the same letter, so don't show resort. The Notre Dame church is one them. I am saving time by using a

of the great curiosities, having been carbon, see? With love and hoping this will find

you all well, I am Your brother,

Pvt. Louis P. Good, Co. B, 306 Amm. Tr.

American E. F.

China Has Not Been On the Square. -The British minister to China with the concurrence of the Allied legations, has handed informally to the Chinese foreign office a memorandum concerning matters in which China is regarded as having been amiss as an ally. Among the instances mentioned

are the following: The wasting on party quarrels of the boxer indemnity remitted for the

Lack of results by the Chinese war participation bureau and the diversion of Chinese troops to civil war-

The appointment of a papal minis-1 ter without consultation creating an

Failure to confiscate enemy propanti-aircraft guns, the popping of ma-

chine guns in the sky, and I heard the subjects and to impose penalties for whiz of the aeroplanes but there was trading with enemy subjects. Refusal to retire the governor general of Heino for supporting the

enemy and the Bolshevik in spite of the Failure to imprison intriguing enemy

Failure to permit Allied consuls to witness the trials of arrested spies.

The war department is building the

Russian government gold valued at masks and helmets. We stayed there government, generally recognized as a for three or four days and left in ex- foundation for the reorganization of novations. In one case an aviator sigtended order for a rail-head. There is Russia, A. J. Sack, director of the Ruswhere we caught cars, marked hommes sian information bureau, announced in bringing up German re-enforcements.

BLEASE REPLIES TO KOESTER.

Challenges Reputable Proof That He Has Ever Been a Corruptionist. The Greenville Piedmont of Monday

as the following: Columbia, S. C., Nov. 2, 1918 Mr. Geo. R. Koester. Editor The Piedmont

Greenville, S. C.

Dear Sir: I noticed in an editorial in your issue

f November 1, you state: "Readers of The Piedmont know that have long been disgusted with the brand of politics we have had in South Carolina. While my sympathies are wholly with the toiling masses who have supported Blease, I have always voted against that politician and used my influence to help defeat him. But he has on several occasions given public expressions of his thanks for the fairness with which The Piccimont has always treated him. While I have always voted against Blease 1 have nev er been proud of all the company eve had in so doing and have never ondoned some of the methods used to lefeat him, even though I was unreservedly, in favor of keeping him a private citizen. The blind tiger or gambler who had supported Blease was nev er as evil an influence upon the citizenship and government of our state as the 'good citizen' of respectable personal conduct who contributed money to buy votes to defeat Blease. I know that many men of standing, some of them friends of mine, influenced by the dev the means, have done the thing I condemn, but that does not make it any less the wrong. We cannot cleanse South Carolina politics, if we remove the filth from only one side. He who demands county must do equity. So we who want Bleasism purified must est and sincere in our efforts to puri fy our own side of the South Carolina Democratic household."

These are some remarkable admis sions as to what has been going on desire to ask if you do not think it was the duty of your newspaper to expose corruption from whatever source, at the time it was known to you, rather those governments were disposed to than wait until the corruption had accept peace upon the terms and prinwrought its work.

I am now a private citizen, to which fellow-citizens, it will neither disapfear of wearing our welcome out, but nothing to complain of with regard to a private citizen. Thanks, however. to a large majority of the people of my state, you have failed to keep me A few days ago, we took a twenty from obtaining the highest ambition

> or of South Carolina. As to your expression, "the blind tiger or gambler who supported ents, but contributed money to my deat, that is, to corrupt the ballot bo fined to the little blind tiger, but men admit that some of your "good friends" votes against me. This is not the

The truth will out. Personally I have never received on ent of campaign funds from any source. Good friends of mine have come and offered me money for use in my campaign, but in every instance I have declined saying that I would not use the money to try to buy votes or purchase an office. While there have been some money ised by my friends in my behalf in elections, it did not come to my knowledge, and I have always discouraged any such methods, standing for a free

ballot and a fair count. I do not consider it any honor to hold an office which has been bought, as you admit in your article has been done for some of those now in office and some who are soon to come into

Your future reference, "We cannot cleanse South Carolina politics if we remove the filth from only one side, is a gross injustice to what you call "Bleasism." If there has ever been any filth on that side of the house, I most assuredly have never been able to find it, and I challenge you now to produce any testimony from any reputable citizen that I have ever furnished one cent of money, one drop of whiskey, or any amount of either, or used any andue influence, to or upon any human being, living or dead, in any political contest for the purpose of buying votes or otherwise influencing the result of election in which I have ever been engaged. I thank God that I can truly say that since I have been at the practice of the law for upwards of thirty years, I have never at-

tempted to corrupt the jury box, and ant since I have been in politics, holding office almost continuously from my 21st-birthday. I have never attempted to corrupt the ballot box. I have always held that it is an honor to hold any office when a majority of your fellow-citizens, of their own volition, east their ballot for you, but I have also held, and stated time and again, in private life and from the public rostrum, that any man who obtains an office by fraud, bribery, perjury or corruption, is the most dangerous cit-

corruptionist that has ever disgrace any state. I trust that you will publish this as prominently as you published your edi-

izen that any state or nation can have

and that he who holds an office ob-

tained by these methods is the worst

Very respectfully, Cole L. Blease.

Aviators Capture a Train-Cavalry operations in conjunction with bombing airplanes is one of the war's in naled that he had stopped a train stopped the transport of gold and undershirts, 1,650,000; wool stockings, 40, chevaux 8, meaning forty men or New York, Tuesday, on authority of He made for it and propped a bomb eight horses. They usually take time the Russian ambassy at Washington. | 200 yards ahead of the locomo- the last part of the indemnity."

## WELCOME SMOKES FOR THE BOYS OF THE CAMIONS



American Red Cross canteen workers giving cigarettes to American soldiers of the service of supplies, who have and lunch at the canteen and are now about to start with their loaded camions.

ive, demolishing the track. Then e performed the same feat behind he train, isolating it. The cavalry Captured Staff Officer Lets Out Pipe lashed up before the Germans could get away and captured every man. An officer, telling of the incident emarked that it resembled an Ameriining up their victims against the cars with their hands high in the air.

PRESIDENT TO GERMANY.

original Declarations Subject to Fur ther Interpretation.

of Secretary Lansing's note to Ger- the crisis in the interior of Germany. nany follows:

ransmit the following communication the German government: "'In my note of October 23, 1918, I

among "good friends" of yours and I the German authorities to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a ciples indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United I do not in the least object, and if it States be asked to submit to the govbe the will of the majority of my ernments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armispoint nor peeve me if I should never tice as would fully protect the interests again hold public office. So I have of the peoples involved and insure to ing. the associated governments the unreyour always having helped to keep me stricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government had agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of

> "'The president is now in receipt of memorandum of observations by the Allied governments on this correspondence which has passed between the president of the United States and the qualifications which follow, they eace with the government of Gerin the president's address to congress of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses. They must point out, however, that Clause 2 of what is usually described as the freedom of the seas must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when

> they enter the peace conference. "'Further in the conditions of peace laid down in his address to congress of January 8, 1918, the president declared that invaded territory must be restored as well as evacuated and freed, the Allied governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany, by land, by sea and from the air.'

"I am instructed by the president to say that he is in agreement with the interpretation set forth in last paragraph of the memorandum above quoted. I am further instructed by the president to request you to notify the German government that Marshal Foch has been authorized by the government of the United States and the Allfed governments to receive properly accredited representatives of the Gernan government and to communicate to them the terms of an armistice. "Accept, sir, the renewed assur-

ance of my highest consideration. (Signed)

Two Years for Demobilization.-Deobilization of the American forces in France will require a period of two years after peace is declared according to a statement made here tonight by General T. Coleman du Pont, who has just returned from a two months' visit to the western front.

Declaring his views were the re that of a long war.

"One of the generals asked me," he country to crush the other." The ofsaid, "to tell the people at home that | ficer said: our boys have a year's work ahead of them in removing the barbed wire the surely clash some day, and we would Huns have strung across France."

thousands of men back into civil life We would have extinguished our debt, weakened and purposeless," General armed ourselves, and at the moment du Pont said that seven war-work when the two parties were exhausted agencies should be supported gener- would have joined one of them, proba ously in their approaching campaign. bly Japan, and would have imposed He declared that statesman-like plans conditions which we are unable to obare being laid for the trying period tain at this time. ollowing peace."

become a university class room on the nothing but a feint to sow discord in lay peace is signed. The boys will be the camps of the Allies and to gain given every educational advantage unnen from the United States."

tens, 365,000; overcoats, 300,000; cloth GERMANY HAD BIG PLANS.

Dream. Germany's armies are unbeaten, ac cording to a German divisional staff officer recently taken prisoner on the Here Are Full Instructions for Tho an film play with the road agents French front, and Germany's request for an armistice was the result of the influence which pessimists have gained in the government and over the emperor. This officer, an intelligent rep

sentative of his class, said: "The Germans' request for an armis ice is proof to me that the grand Washington, November 5.-The lext headquarters has been submerged by The influence of the general staff over "I have the honor to request you to the emperor has been exaggerated.

"The emperor is surrounded by peo ple who feel and talk defeat of the species of Scheidemann (the German advised you that the president had Socialist leader). They are continually during elections on your "side," even transmitted his correspondence with setting before the emperor the unfavorable situation of Germany, from their point of view, and painting in somber colors the frightful responsibelligerent, with the suggestion that if bility he has incurred, as well as the possible consequences to his person, in the event of defeat, which appears to them to be imminent.

"There are days when no officer o the general staff can gain access to the emperor. These are days of acute pessimism passed by the monarch almost entirely in prayer and Bible read-

"The German people want peace a once and at all costs. They have had enough of war. "Another cause of anxiety is the

Separatist movement which has become very serious lately. The talk through all south Germany now is Let us separate from Prussia.' one, even the soldiers, may insult Prus

sia without provoking a word of de fense in our behalf. The Bavarian press employs the same tone and we are beginning to think that this is dedeclare their willingness to make sired by the Bavarian army, which vill make no further effort. Their at titude is an enigma-No Military Necessity for Peace.

"There appears to be no military ne essity for the conclusion of peace now, in spite of the constant retirement of our forces since the middle of July, and this is the opinion of the majority of my comrades on the different staffs.

"We thought generally that our re treat upon the Siegfreid positions would continue till winter, in the meantime weakening the enemy by our stubborn resistance. We would have utilized the winter to reorganizing and regrouping our forces, while our diplomats would have entered into nego tiations that would surely have termi-

nated in a favorable peace for us. "The abandonment of the Alsace orraine territory, the evacuation of Russian territory and the creation of : Polish kingdom are equivalent to the ruin of Germany, taking from us the raw materials of Alsace-Lorraine, which are indispensable to our indus tries, and the markets that we aimed to create in the east.

"In consequence, there will be a stoppage of a great part of our industries for several years, an impoverishment of the working class, interior troubles, separations and a complete upheaval.

"Then our enemies will have wha they have desired—the complete annihilation of Germany. That would be a peace due to Scheidemann.

"We thought our present retreat would end upon a position chosen by us; that the war would finally terminate by the success of our arms a some point of the front with the aid of our new tanks and would bring about a conciliatory peace favorable to us."

American-Japanese War Predicted. The divisional staff-officer revealed that it was the opinion of the military caste in Germany that but for untoward events Germany, after a successful termination of the present war, would have to put her industries in flection of official opinion among the shape to furnish war material to both Allied forces, he asked that Americans sides in a hypothetical war between accustom themselves to the idea of a the United States and Japan, and then ong demobilization as they had to "after both sides had become exhaust ed, would have joined hands with one

"Japan and the United States would then furnish both with enormous Asserting the civil war had "turned quantities of material and munitions.

"The sole hope that remains to me "Every hut in France," he said, "will is that the present German offer is time to reassemble and regroup our forces."

An American correspondent with the The indications are that Russia will army in France writes: "We are ready refuse to make any further indemnity for the winter campaign. I have see payments to Germany, according to these figures of surplus clothing supthe Frankfort Gazette. The newspa- plies which have arrived in France: pers say Russia, which had paid two Wool coats, 2,400,000; wool drawers, banknotes to Germany. "Evidently," 3,500,000; breeches, 1,000,000; caps er jerkins, 400,000; one-fingered mit- tion of the ships by their crews.

puttees, 1,000,000; shoes, 2,325,000, and rubber boots, 375,000.

GIFTS' FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Who Receive Parcel Labels. The war and postoffice departments and the American Red Cross have made an arrangement by which every man in the army overseas may receive a Christmas parcel from his family or friends. The amount of shipping space which can be set aside for the trans portation of these parcels will permit

the sending of but one parcel to each Parcels for "overseas" must be mailed on or before November 15. Each soldier overseas will be provided with one Christmas Parcel label. This label will be forwarded by him to the person in the United States from whom ne wishes to receive his Christmas Package. Packages that do not bear this label will not be accepted by the Red Cross for delivery to the postoffice authorities. Labels that are lost will not be duplicated.

Christmas Parcels must be placed in standard cardboard boxes 3x4x9 inches in size. These boxes will be provided to holders of labels by the American Red Cross. They may be obtained at Red Cross chapters or branches.

No message or writing of any kind allowed to go in the boxes. When the boxes are packed, but unwrapped they must not weigh more overweight some article must be re-

Do not mail the box yourself. When packed, the box unsealed and unwrap- half miles. ped, ready for inspection, should be

No Christmas parcel will be accept- behind but dead Huns and shattered ed by the Red Cross for shipment aft- guns. mas for the boys "Over There."

abroad:

this time each Red Cross branch will have its allotment of boxes based on General Lewis. the number of soldiers in service overseas from each community.

combination of articles except those on the list barred by the postal officials. officers of much experience who pass-Nothing should go in a Christmas parcel which will not keep fresh from that it looked impossible. The natural the time of packing until Christmas. Dried fruits and other food products should be packed in small tin or wood- with thirty and forty foot dugouts in-

e spoiled thereby. Several dainties packed in oblong tin boxes holding each a quarter of a pound will provide a better variety for a packet than a larger quantity of single confection.

No liquids nor articles packed in glass should be placed in the package. For wrapping the gifts, use a khakicolored handkerchief, twenty-seven nches square. When the package has been packed,

t should be taken, unwrapped and unsealed, together with the label and sufficient stamps, to the nearest collection enter designated by the Red Cross. After the package has passed the inspection of the Red Cross representatives as to contents and weight, and then wrapped in stout paper, the jury.
Christmas label bearing the address of the man for whom it is intended is placed on it. The person sending the package, in the presence of the Red Cross worker, is required to affix sufficient stamps to carry it to Hoboken. N. J. The parcel charges are to be at the rate of fourth class or parcel zone rate. A label certifying that the inspection has been completed by the Red Cross is placed on the package, which is left in the custody of the Red Cross until delivered to the postal au-

thorities. All German mercantile vessels interned in Chilean harbors have been eized by the Chilean government, says a Buenos Aires dispatch. Chilean armed forces late in September, acpayments of the war indemnity, has 3,520,000; wool shirts, 2,235,000; wool cording to Santiago dispatches, occupled all the interned German steamers fighting chance; I'll get well then." in Chilean waters, the action being takadds the Gazette, "she refuses to pay 109,000; wool gloves, 2,100,000; death- en at that time to prevent the destruc-

THE 119TH IN ACTION

periences

ACROSS THE VON HINDENBURG LINE

The Old Thirtieth Was Filled With the "Joy of Battle," and Went After the Germans In a Way That Thrilled the World

ndence of The Yorkville Enquire Camp Sevier Nov. 7-Tommy Dan-

ds was top sergeant in Company E

19th Infantry of the old Thirtieth Di ision when he came to Serier mor han a year ago. I had been in his com pany a couple of days when he saw to that I was made company clerk. We ccupied the first tent, he and I, and e became fast friends. He was vonderful little chap, as tough as oine knot, a skilled boxer and he had good head. He was about twenty dx years old and I think he had lived bout one hundred and twenty-six in that time. He had been to Europe : couple of times before he got into the army and there was no other place on earth worth while that he hadn't bee o. It was pretty cold at Sevier along in December last. Tommy and I used to break off a table or a chair leg of something else if coal was short, and kindle a hot fire during the cold nights Then we would sit there half the night

and fight the world war on paper. At the same time we would discuss the Huns and tell one another what we were going to do to 'em if we ever ad the chance. Tommy used to show me how he was going over the top His eyes would burn with a strange ire when he showed me. Well, he has had his chance to go over the ditch more than once, and he has question of efficiency. Enlisted men made good. He's a lieutenant now and know he's a cracker-jack too. He has written a letter telling of the work

and it is real interesting. Here it is: At 5.50 a. m. September 29, our artillery put down a creeping barrage We had assembled quite a large number of guns for this work, and it was some artillery show. To begin with in the dawn of the early morning light, and exactly zero hour, the mer and held close to the creeping barrage Soon the barrage lifted and we car ried the first line trenches with a rush Soon the second enemy line and then the third. The men in the first waves fought down to the village of B-, and oon cleared it up. An hour later, by dash we were astraddle the Hindenthan 2 lbs., 15 ozs. If the parcel is burg defense system, an hour later second village was taken by our men and late in the afternoon we reached

our objective, a depth of two and a This fight will go down in taken to the nearest collection station and well can the people of the three designated by the Red Cross. Red states remember the honor to their sons Cross representatives are authorized to and brothers who fought and gloriremove objectionable articles from ously died on this field of battle. Never parcels. Shippers will then affix suf- had I dreamed of such bravery-the ficient postage on their parcels to car- place was alive with machine guns-N. J. Parcel thousands of them. Many of the men post zone rates will be charged. The were cut off from their officers but parcels are to remain in custody of the this did not stop them, for they rushed Red Cross until delivered to the postal machine gun nest after machine gun nest, taking them all, leaving nothing

er November 20. Keep this fact in Capt. Zeno Hollowell of Goldsboro mind when planning a Merry Christ and his company were shut off and for three hours were subjected to a Procedure to be followed when you rain of machine gun bullets. When eccive a Christmas parcel label from one of his men grunted and rolled over, two of his comrades sprang up, The following is an outline of the caught him around the shoulders and procedure to be followed by persons walked off to the aid station with him

planning to send one of these parcels indifferent to the regular hail of bullets. They went through without a On receiving one of these Christmas scratch. Captain Hollowell's gas mask Parcel labels, it should be presented at and glasses were pierced with bullets the nearest chapter, branch or auxili- but he was only slightly wounded. ary headquarters of the Red Cross, One man captured ninety-six pri-

where the holder will receive a carton. soners by himself. It was a stiff, hard These labels were expected to reach fight for all and it was well fought. this country about November 1st. By We just received warm congratulations from our division commander,

We are back now for a rest and it's rather like what Mark Twain said in furnishing the necessities of life for These boxes may be filled with any about pulling a tight fitting shoe off the suffering peoples of those nations. a sore foot. Australian and English ed over the field after the fight, said terrain, rolling wooded hills, a vast net of wire and perfect trench system en boxes, one-quarter to one-half sured Jerry, as he thought, a line that would never be broken. And little Hard candy, including chocolate, did he think when he provoked the would probably be safe in tin foil or United States into war that the Yanks heavy cardboard, but no soft chocolate would be the ones to break it. Young nor anything that could possibly be Roland Cox and Marion Daniel were crushed should be used, as the re- killed in this fight. They died bravely maining contents of the package might leading their men on. Sam Hummell was killed later in the day valiantly fighting in the stiffest part of the line. I was talking to officers Cox and Hummell just before zero hour. They were happy and jovial and looked forward to the fight with much anticipation One of the coldest bloodiest things l observed during the battle was that while hundreds of Boche prisoners were passing down in groups the Hun

did not cease his artillery fire in that direction and on account of this I saw hundreds of his men killed by his own artillery fire. On this road I also saw four Boche prisoners bringing in an American wounded and on a stretcher. A German shell fell right in between them, killed all four Germans but by a miracle the American escaped in-The most remarkable thing was the

wounded. I saw men with legs and arms off and laughing and smoking and not the least sign of pain on their faces. One 16-year-old lad from Fayetteville, who smuggled into our outlaughing when they brought him in, and he said, "a cigarette and a drink of water is all I want." I was talking to the surgeon that day after the fight. He told me that he had never seen men with such grit-that there was not a groan from a single man. He stated also that one man was prought in with his arm and shoulder shot away. He said, "Doctor, tell me any, held for the armies, it was said.

frankly, have I got a chance?" The doctor answered that he had a fighting chance. The man said, "oh, Some of the poor Huns still believe

Prisoners say that letters from home state that things there are very unsettled. Some of the Huns fought well in this battle and held out to the last, es-Tommy Daniels Tells of His Expecally the machine gunners; others elled "Kamerad"pretty quick. It was real fun to see them peeping out of the dugouts that had been bombed yelling "kamerad" like a bunch of swine and

TERMS-\$2.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

rembling with fear. Taps is now blowing, the sweetest of all bugle calls, and again I think of the "last taps" for the boys who so gloriously died for our noble causebrave, valiant lads, that knew no fear and fell with their guns in their hands facing the enemy. They died happy,

RANK FOR ARMY NURSES.

Jas. D. Grist.

Congress Will Probably Provide for

Official Recognition. Nurses in this war are exposed to many perils. Sometimes they are obliged in the course of their duties to venture within five miles or less of the firing line. Many have been drowned on submarined hospital ships; many more have been killed in field hospitals by German bombs. Some have been

gassed. To guard against this last danger our war nurses are now provided with gas masks, and they are taught how to use them before being sent "over there." Like the soldier boys, they are required for the sake of practice and to give them confidence, to enter cham-

bers killed with poison gas. So far, so good. They are not afraid. But one thing they are urgently demanding, and that is recognized military rank as officers of the army. A bill granting them such rank has been introduced in both senate and house

and the congress will probably pass it. Vanity or martial pride has nothing (there are now more than 150,000 of them) assigned to ward duty in the hospitals as a rule have no training in of the 119th Infantry of the Thirtieth the care of sick and wounded. Often such duty is given them as a punishment. They are unwilling to take orders from the nurses because the latter have no recognized rank, and the

satients suffer in consequence. Indeed, this trouble has cost many soldier's life already. In one instance, which will serve for illustration, a number of gassed and wounded men were brought into a field hospital together after a battle. The nurse in harge ordered the zassed men brought to the ward first, because only quick action could save them; but the orderly refused to obey and some of

he gassed men died. There is just one thing a soldier will bey quickly and unhesitatingly and that is shoulder-straps. It is for them the nurses are asking, in order that they may be able to do their work efficiently. Canadian and Australian

nurses have rank as officers, with coresponding pay and quarters. The bill now before congress does not bestow commissions or increased pay upon nurses. It merely prescribes for them relative rank and permits them to wear appropriate insignia. Ordinary war nurses would rank as second lieutenants: chief nurses as first lieutenants; assistant superintendents and directors as captains. The head of the corps (with headquarters at Washington) would be a major. But all of them at all times would be under the

orders of medical officers of the army. AMERICA MUST FEED THEM.

Supreme War Council Considers Case of Turkey, Austria and Bulgaria. Washington, November 5.-America and the Allies are planning to co-operate in making available as far as possible food and other supplies necessary for the lives of the demoralized civilized population in once enemy

countries. This became known tonight through the publication of a message from Col. E. M. House at Paris to President Wilson saying the supreme war council at Versailles had adopted a resolution announcing its desire to co-operate with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey

"At the conclusion of the meeting of the supreme war council yesterday." said Colonel House's message, "I proposed a resolution in the following sense and the same was adopted: "The supreme war council at Versailles, desires to co-operate with Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria in the making available as far as possible of food and other supplies necessary for the lives of the civilian population of those coun-

This announcement is expected to have far-reaching effect in Germany, where from all accounts, the food situation is only a little less serious than it is in the countries until recently allied with Germany in the war. Conditions are represented as particularly serious in Austria-Hungary, where food riots have been frequent and where there has been intense suffering not alone from want of food, but also clothing and other necessities. Food Administrator Hoover, it was

said tonight, is working out new food conservation plans to assure supplies not only for the peoples of the nations that have been eliminated from the war, but also for the liberated populations of Belgium and northern France and even Germany when that country has accepted the armistice terms now in the hands of Marshal

It is understood that the plan contemplated by Mr. Hoover, but which the president is not known to have approved, provides for a rationing system similar to that employed in Belgium by the commission for relief of Belgium, which was worked out by fit. had a leg carried away. He was Mr. Hoover, chairman of the commission, and his assistants on the basis of the required number of calories neces-

sary for each individual. Supervision of this rationing, it was said, would be in charge of representatives of the Allied and American governments. All available food supplies in the Central powers would first be apportioned including the reserves, if

The German empress is very ill and weak, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Paris Petit Journal. It is said that she is haunted by the memory of that the kaiser and God meet in sacred the Russian revolution, and insists upplaces as did Moses on the mountains. on the abdication of the emperor.